

# ASSIGNMENT 4

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 4, "Moral and Ethical Implications of Surviving Captivity," pages 4-1 through 4-24.

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- 4-1. The 28 March 1988 amendment to the Code of Conduct included which, if any, of the following changes?
1. Made the Code applicable to hostage situations
  2. Eliminated gender specific terminology
  3. Included tenets of the Geneva Convention
  4. None of the above
- 4-2. The Code of Conduct contains what total number of articles?
1. 5
  2. 6
  3. 3
  4. 4
- 4-3. For Americans to survive long periods of captivity they must have which of the following beliefs and trusts?
1. Belief in American democratic institutions and concepts
  2. Love of and faith in the United States and a conviction that the U.S. cause is just
  3. Faith in and loyalty to fellow POWs
  4. Each of the above
- 4-4. What action or belief does Article II of the Code require of the service member?
1. Never surrender voluntarily
  2. Dedication to the principles of democracy
  3. Determining methods of evasion
  4. Loyalty to the Constitution
- 4-5. What action(s) does Article III of the Code require of the service member?
1. Continue to resist
  2. Make every effort to escape
  3. Not to accept parole or special favors
  4. Each of the above
- 4-6. The Code makes special allowances for which of the following personnel?
1. Medical Personnel
  2. Chaplains
  3. 1 & 2 above
  4. Public Affairs Officers
- 4-7. According to the Geneva Conventions, medical personnel and chaplains are considered what category of personnel, rather than POWs?
1. Non-combatants
  2. Retained personnel
  3. Non-military
  4. Civilians
- 4-8. During peacetime, personnel detained by a hostile government should immediately request what action or information?
1. To be freed
  2. Contact with U.S. or friendly embassy personnel
  3. Contact with the Red Cross
  4. Probable total time of retention

- 4-9. When lost or isolated in a hostile foreign country, if no state of armed conflict exists, U.S. military personnel should keep which of the following facts in mind?
1. The Geneva Convention offers them no protections
  2. The civil laws of that country do not apply to them
  3. They must act as combatants at all times
  4. Each of the above
- 4-10. In a hostile foreign country in peacetime, which of the following actions could jeopardize a detainee's status?
1. Refusing to answer captor's questions
  2. Breaking out of jail
  3. Being aggressive to the captors
  4. Refusing to eat
- 4-11. For captives, what factor is enhanced if held by terrorists vice held as a POW?
1. Probable release time shortened
  2. Communication with media more available
  3. Greater role in determining their own fate.
  4. Less chance of torture
- 4-12. In a hostage situation, captives should avoid which of the following actions with their captors?
1. Praising them
  2. Participating with them
  3. Debating with them
  4. Each of the above
- 4-13. Which of the following factors is impressed on the mind of personnel as soon as they enter military service?
1. Wait for promotions
  2. Do the minimum to succeed
  3. Don't investigate another rating/MOS
  4. Be in control
- 4-14. Which of the following lessons did Vietnam POWs pass on to the current military system?
1. The importance of rank in captivity
  2. The importance of knowing your field of expertise
  3. The value of a classical education
  4. Obey the captors
- 4-15. What field of study forms the basis for the concept of Hermetic Transformation?
1. Anthropology
  2. Biology
  3. Alchemy
  4. Zoology
- 4-16. Which of the following is a central idea of the concept of Hermetic Transformation?
1. Prisoners will change and break eventually
  2. Hostages can endure any suffering
  3. Better transmuted substances will result
  4. Events will speed results
- 4-17. What other things or experiences can cause a Hermetic Transformation?
1. A football field
  2. A deployed ship
  3. A family at home
  4. Each of the above
- 4-18. Which of the following POW experiences, if any, proved true in captivity?
1. Physical survival was a prerequisite for spiritual survival
  2. Spiritual survival was a prerequisite for physical survival
  3. Both 1 and 2, above
  4. None

- 4-19. Which Biblical character gives us a model of experiencing the evils of suffering?
1. Isaiah
  2. Job
  3. Ezekiel
  4. Baruch
- 4-20. The ethic of the Judeo/Christian culture enforces what attitude toward evil?
1. Man can overcome evil on his own
  2. Evil is necessary
  3. Evil only happens to bad people
  4. Only God offers true freedom from evil
- 4-21. The words of what hymn helped LCDR Gaither during his captivity?
1. Rock of Ages
  2. Gladly, the Cross I Bear
  3. Amazing Grace
  4. Holy God We Praise thy Name
- 4-22. Some POWs used which of the following activities to keep their minds busy?
1. Remembering birth dates of family members
  2. Recalling vocabulary words from another language
  3. Recalling speeches they had heard
  4. Each of the above
- 4-23. What other avenues may a chaplain use to teach survivability?
1. Train a basketball team
  2. Encourage long hikes
  3. Promote reading programs
  4. Stress chapel attendance
- 4-24. What message is worth repeating daily to emphasize the value of the chain of command?
1. Keep a neat and clean uniform
  2. Participate in extra training
  3. Practice mutual accountability with honor
  4. Perform daily exercise
- 4-25. According to POWs, the tools for maintaining resistance to captivity and captors manipulation are available from what source?
1. Training programs
  2. The Navy system
  3. Within each person
  4. The service academies
- 4-26. What classical studies will anchor a person's understanding of the world?
1. Geography
  2. Anthropology
  3. Religion
  4. Philosophy
- 4-27. Which of the following documents or agreements is NOT needed for legal and financial preparedness?
1. A will
  2. Allotments
  3. Pre-burial arrangements
  4. Mutual agreement between spouses
- 4-28. What impression did Chaplain Hutcheson have of the welcome home program for Korean War prisoners?
1. Organized well
  2. Very effective
  3. Assembly line process
  4. Too many centers

- 4-29. Who was Chief of Chaplain in 1973 when the Vietnam POW release took place?
1. John O'Connor
  2. Ross Trower
  3. Frank Garrett
  4. John McNamara
- 4-30. What was the major difference between the Korean and Vietnam repatriation process?
1. Thousands versus a few hundred
  2. All at once vice in waves
  3. Vietnam process carefully orchestrated
  4. Each of the above
- 4-31. Upon release, Vietnam POWs were flown to which of the following Air Force Bases?
1. Kadena AFB
  2. Clark AFB
  3. Hickham AFB
  4. Osan AFB
- 4-32. POW families were not allowed to meet returning prisoners at the Air Force Base for what reason?
1. DOD financial restraints
  2. AF security would be jeopardized
  3. So "sensitive" information could be protected
  4. Not all families could be contacted
- 4-33. According to the team of chaplains, what factor contributed immeasurably to a smooth and successful first phase of Operation Homecoming?
1. Meeting all the service chaplains two weeks before
  2. A good mixture of denominational representation
  3. Learning each other's styles of ministry
  4. A healthy rank structure
- 4-34. What other factor paid substantial dividends to Operation Homecoming for the chaplains involved?
1. Making homecoming duties their only duties
  2. Setting up a chain of command for each service's chaplains
  3. Having a duty chaplain after scheduled conference times
  4. Offering worship services each day
- 4-35. The chaplains offered the POWs what type of worship services?
1. Ecumenical
  2. Faith-specific
  3. Individual based
  4. Counseling centered
- 4-36. What common chaplains role was also assigned to the chaplains in Operation Homecoming?
1. Coordinating the Welcome Home program
  2. Being the bearer of bad news
  3. Counseling those with substance abuse problems
  4. Organizing Red Cross needs
- 4-37. Which of the following was a positive characteristic of returning POWs?
1. Their sense of humor
  2. Their desire for worship services
  3. Their physical and emotional strength
  4. Their desire for camaraderie
- 4-38. During Operation Homecoming, POWs were most vulnerable to which of the following problems?
1. Medical
  2. Legal
  3. Family structure
  4. Diet

- 4-39. A majority of POWs cited which of the following occurrences as happening to them while imprisoned?
1. Diminished ability to undergo torture
  2. Deeply felt religious experiences
  3. Enhanced hope for recovery
  4. Inability to adjust to the food
- 4-40. While at the initial reception station, returning POWs often took which of the following initiatives?
1. Sought medical attention
  2. Contacted their families
  3. Conducted thanksgiving worship
  4. Formed counseling teams
- 4-41. Upon their release, most POWs were determined to accomplish what type of goal(s)?
1. Material
  2. Educational
  3. Spiritual
  4. Each of the above
- 4-42. For POWs with rigid religious convictions prior to imprisonment, what changes occurred?
1. They lost their faith altogether
  2. They changed their faith denomination
  3. They became more flexible and forgiving
  4. They became more rigid
- 4-43. What was the most striking personal quality the chaplains noticed about the returning POWs?
1. Patriotism
  2. Humility
  3. Gratitude
  4. Faith
- 4-44. After the initial group, the chaplains noticed what characteristic about the returning POW groups in Operation Homecoming?
1. More anxiety filled
  2. More joyful
  3. More relaxed and subdued
  4. More medical problems
- 4-45. What were the “magnificent” qualities Chaplain Trower summarized about the returning POWs?
1. Kindness
  2. Mutual support
  3. Spirituality
  4. Each of the above
- 4-46. What practical lessons for ministry can be applied as a result of the chaplains experiences with POW families?
1. Encourage chapel attendance
  2. Make promises
  3. Strengthen inner resources
  4. Wait for people to come to you
- 4-47. Experiences in life can parallel captivity.
1. True
  2. False
- 4-48. Participation in POW/MIA ceremonies requires sensitivity to what factors about those attending?
1. Former POWs possibly there
  2. Children of current/former POWs/MIAs possibly there
  3. Surviving spouses possibly there
  4. Each of the above

4-49. According to Pollard, which form of terrorism, if any, seems to be rising disproportionately today?

1. Ethno-religious
2. Ideological
3. Single-issue
4. None of the above

4-50. What is the goal of single-issue guerilla movements in the US?

1. Destruction of the US government
2. Influence government
3. Establish a particular policy
4. Help a particular section of the population